

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

#### NO COMMUNICATION.

The next business was the bill H. R. 1532, to regulate radio communication.

The Clerk proceeded to report the bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill S. 6412, to regulate radio communication, may be substituted for the House bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that a Senate bill of like tenor be substituted for the House bill. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will ask the gentleman from Missouri where the Senate bill is?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It is on the table.

Mr. MANN. Has it been referred to a committee?

Mr. ALEXANDER. It has; and it has been reported back. It is in substance the same bill.

Mr. MANN. It is House Calendar 243.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will state for the benefit of the House that Senate Bill 6412 is the same as H. R. 1532, with the exception of three or four minor amendments. For the reason I ask unanimous consent that it be substituted for the House bill:

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the House bill is on the House Calendar. Has it been transferred from the Union Calendar?

It is printed as being on the Union Calendar No. 123. It seems to be on the House Calendar with the same number, 123. It would be very odd if it would have the same number, having been transferred from one calendar to the other.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk at the desk informed the Chair that the bill was transferred from the Union to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN. It is No. 103 on the House Calendar and the same number on the Union Calendar.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object to the request of the gentleman from Missouri—I do not happen to have a copy of the Senate bill here, but have a copy of the House bill. I could not hear what the gentleman said a moment ago concerning the difference between the Senate bill and the House bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, as the Clerk reads, the gentleman will find that there is no material difference between the two bills.

Mr. BUTLER. But I do not happen to have a Senate bill here.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Has the gentleman a copy of the House bill?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Very well; he can follow the reading with the House bill and he will see that it is in full intent and purpose the same as the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri that the Senate bill of like tenor, 6412, be substituted for the House bill?

Mr. MANN. That does not affect the right of objection?

Mr. BUTLER. No; that will not interfere with the right of objection to the Senate bill. After a pause, The Chair bears none, and the Clerk will report the Senate bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (S. 6412) to regulate radio communication.

Be it enacted, etc. That a person, company, or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States shall not use or operate any apparatus for radio communication as a means of commercial intercourse among the several States, or with foreign nations, or upon any vessel of the United States engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, or for the receipt or transmission of radiograms or signals the effect of which extend beyond the exclusive jurisdiction of the State or Territory in which the same are made, or where interference would be caused thereby with the receipt of messages or signals from beyond the jurisdiction of the said State or Territory, except under and in accordance with a license, revocable for cause, in that behalf granted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon application therefor; but nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to the transmission and exchange of radiograms or signals between points situated in the same State; Provided, that the effect thereof shall not extend beyond the jurisdiction of the said State or interfere with the reception of radiograms or signals from beyond said jurisdiction; and a license shall not be required for the transmission or exchange of radiograms or signals by or on behalf of the Government of the United States, but every Government station on land or sea shall have special call letters designated and published in the list of radio stations of the United States by the Department of Commerce and Labor. Any person, company, or corporation that shall neglect or fail to operate for radio communication in violation of this section, or knowingly aid or abet another person, company, or corporation in so doing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, and judgment rendered in the United States.

Sec. 2. That every such license shall be in such form as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall determine and shall contain the

restrictions, pertinent to this act, on and subject to which the license is granted; that every such license shall be issued only to citizens of the United States or to a company incorporated under the laws of some State or the United States and shall specify the ownership and location of the station in which said apparatus shall be used and other particulars for its identification and to enable its range to be estimated; shall state the purpose of the station and in case of a station in actual operation at the date of passage of this act shall contain the statement that satisfactory proof has been furnished that it was actually operating on the above-mentioned date; shall state the wave length or the wave lengths authorized for use by the station for the prevention of interference and the hours for which the station is licensed for work; and shall not be construed to authorize the use of any apparatus for radio communication in any other station than that specified. Every such license shall be subject to the regulations contained herein and such regulations as may be established from time to time by authority of this act or subsequent acts and treaties of the United States. Every such license shall provide that the President of the United States, in time of war or public peril may cause the closing of any station for radio communication and the removal therefrom of all radio apparatus, or may authorize the use or control of any such station or apparatus by any department of the Government, upon just compensation to the owner.

Sec. 3. That every such apparatus shall at all times while in use and operation as aforesaid be in charge or under the supervision of a person or persons licensed for that purpose by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Every person so licensed for the operation of any radio apparatus on shore shall be a citizen of the United States. Every person so licensed who in the operation of any radio apparatus shall fail to observe and obey regulations contained in or made pursuant to this act or subsequent acts or treaties of the United States, or any one of them, in addition to the punishments and penalties herein prescribed, upon conviction shall suffer the suspension of the said license, and the same shall not be renewed for a period of one year from and after the date of his conviction of any such failure. It shall be unlawful to employ any unlicensed person or for any unlicensed person to serve in charge of the use and operation of such apparatus, and any person violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment for not more than two months, or both. In the discretion of the court, for each and every such offense: Provided, That in case of emergency the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may authorize a collector of customs to issue a temporary permit in lieu of a license to the operator on a vessel subject to the radio ship act of June 24, 1910.

Sec. 4. That for the purpose of preventing or minimizing interference with communication between stations in which such apparatus is operated, to facilitate radio communication, and to further the prompt receipt of distress signals, said private and commercial stations shall be subject to the regulations of this section. These regulations shall be enforced by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor through the collectors of customs, and other officers of the Government as other regulations herein provided for.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, in his discretion, waive the provisions of any or all of these regulations when no interference of the character, above mentioned can exist.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may grant special temporary licenses to stations actually engaged in conducting experiments for the development of the science of radio communication, or the apparatus pertaining thereto, to carry on special tests, using any amount of power or any wave lengths, at such hours and under such conditions as will insure the least interference with the sending or receipt of commercial or Government radiograms, of distress signals and radiograms, or with the work of other stations.

In these regulations the naval and military stations shall be understood to be stations on land.

#### REGULATIONS.

##### NORMAL WAVE LENGTH.

First. Every station shall be required to designate a certain definite wave length as the normal sending and receiving wave length of the station. This wave length shall not exceed 600 meters or it shall exceed 1,000 meters. Every coastal station open to general public service shall at all times be ready to receive messages of such wave lengths as are required by the Berlin convention.

##### OTHER WAVE LENGTHS.

Second. In addition to the normal sending wave length all stations, except as provided hereinbelow in these regulations, may use other sending wave lengths: Provided, That they do not exceed 600 meters or that they do exceed 1,000 meters: Provided further, That the character of the waves emitted conforms to the requirements of regulations third and fourth following.

##### THIRD OR A "RING WAVE."

Third. At all stations if the sending apparatus, to be referred to hereinafter as the "transmitter," is of such a character that the energy is radiated in two or more wave lengths, more or less sharply defined, as indicated by a sensitive wave meter, the energy in no one of the lesser waves shall exceed 10 per cent of that in the greatest.

##### FOURTH OR A "SWAY WAVE."

Fourth. At all stations the logarithmic decrement per complete oscillation in the wave trains emitted by the transmitter shall not exceed two-tenths, except when sending distress signals or alarms and messages relating thereto.

##### FIFTH OR A "STANDARD DISTRESS WAVE."

Fifth. For the purpose of sending signals of distress every station on shipboard shall be so adjusted, except on vessels of small tonnage unable to have plants insuring that wave length, as to permit three signals to be sent with a wave length of approximately 200 meters.

##### SIXTH OR DISTRESS SIGNAL.

Sixth. The distress call used shall be the international signal of distress.

##### SEVENTH OR BROAD INTERFERING WAVE FOR DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Seventh. When sending distress signals the transmitter of a station on shipboard may be tuned in such a manner as to create a maximum of interference with a maximum of radiation.

##### DISTANCE REQUIREMENT FOR DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Eighth. Every station on shipboard, wherever practicable, shall be prepared to send distress signals of the character specified in regulations 5 and 6 with sufficient power to enable them to be received by

day over sea a distance of 100 nautical miles by a shipboard station equipped with apparatus for both sending and receiving equal in all essential particulars to that of the station first mentioned.

#### "RIGHT OF WAY" FOR DISTRESS SIGNALS.

Ninth. All stations are required to give absolute priority to signals and radiograms relating to ships in distress; to cease all sending on hearing a distress signal; and, except when engaged in answering or aiding the ship in distress, to refrain from sending until all signals and radiograms relating thereto are completed.

#### RIGHT OF POWER FOR SHIPS NEAR A GOVERNMENT STATION.

Tenth. No station on shipboard, when within 13 nautical miles of a naval or military station, shall use a transformer input exceeding one-half kilowatt, nor, when within 3 nautical miles of such a station, a transformer input exceeding one-half kilowatt, except for sending signals of distress or signals or radiograms relating thereto.

#### INTERCOMMUNICATION.

Eleventh. Each shore station open to general public service between the coast and vessels at sea shall be bound to exchange radiograms with any similar shore station and with any ship station, without distinction of the radio systems adopted by such stations, respectively, and each station on shipboard shall be bound to exchange radiograms with any other station on shipboard without distinction of the radio systems adopted by such stations, respectively.

#### DIVISION OF TIME.

Twelfth. At important seaports and at all other places where naval or military and private or commercial shore stations operate in such close proximity that interference with the work of naval and military stations can not be avoided by the enforcement of the regulations contained in the foregoing regulations concerning wave lengths and character of signals emitted, such private or commercial shore stations as do interfere with the reception of signals by the naval and military stations concerned shall not use their transmitters during the first 15 minutes of each hour, local standard time. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor may, on the recommendation of the department concerned, designate the stations or stations which may be required to observe this division of time.

#### GOVERNING STATIONS TO OBTAIN DIVISIONS OF TIME.

Thirteenth. The naval or military stations for which the above-mentioned division of time may be established shall transmit signals or radiograms only during the first 15 minutes of each hour, local standard time, except in case of signals or radiograms relating to vessels in distress, as heretofore provided.

#### USE OF UNNECESSARY POWER.

Fourteenth. In all circumstances, except in case of signals or radiograms relating to vessels in distress, all stations shall use the minimum amount of energy necessary to carry out any communication desired.

#### GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON PRIVATE STATIONS.

Fifteenth. No private or commercial station not engaged in the transaction of bona fide commercial business by radio communication or in experimentation in connection with the development and manufacture of radio apparatus for commercial purposes at the date of passage of this act, shall use transmitting wave length exceeding 200 meters, or a transformer input exceeding 1 kilowatt, except by special authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor contained in the license of the station.

#### SPECIAL RESTRICTIONS IN THE VICINITIES OF GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

Sixteenth. No station of the character mentioned in regulation 15, situated within 5 nautical miles of a naval or military station, shall use a transmitting wave length exceeding 200 meters or a transformer input exceeding one-half kilowatt.

#### SHIP STATIONS TO COMMUNICATE WITH NEAREST SHORE STATION.

Seventeenth. In general, the shipboard stations shall transmit their radiograms to the nearest shore station. A master on board a vessel shall, however, have the right to designate the shore station through which he desires to have his radiograms transmitted. The station shipboard shall then wait until such shore station shall be the rest. If this can not be done, the wishes of the master are to be complied with only if the transmission can be effected without interfering with the service of other stations.

#### LIMITATIONS FOR FUTURE INSTALLATIONS IN VICINITIES OF GOVERNMENT STATIONS.

Eighteenth. No station of shore not in actual operation at the date of the passage of this act shall be licensed for the transaction of commercial business by radio communication within 15 nautical miles of the following naval or military stations, to wit: Arlington, Va.; Key West, Fla.; San Juan, P. R.; North Head and Tatocot Island, Wash.; San Diego, Cal.; and those established or which may be established in Alaska and in the Canal Zone; and the head of the department having control of such government stations shall, so far as is consistent with the transaction of governmental business, arrange for the transmission and receipt of commercial radiograms under the provisions of the Berlin convention of 1906 and future international conventions or treaties to which the United States may be a party, at each of the stations above referred to, and shall fix the rates therefor, subject to the control of such rates by Congress. At such stations and wherever and whenever shore stations open for general public business between the coast and vessels at sea under the provisions of the Berlin convention of 1906 and future international conventions and treaties to which the United States may be a party, shall not be so established as to insure a constant service, day and night, without interruption, and in all localities wherever or whenever such service shall not be maintained by a commercial shore station within 100 nautical miles of a naval radio station the Secretary of the Navy shall, so far as is consistent with the transaction of governmental business, open naval radio stations to the general public business described above, and shall fix rates for such service, subject to control of such rates by Congress. The receipts from such radiograms shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

#### SECRECY OF MESSAGES.

Nineteenth. Every operator shall be obligated in his license to preserve, and shall preserve faithfully, the secrecy of radiograms which he may receive or transmit; and for failure to preserve such secrecy his license may be revoked by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

#### PENALTIES.

For violation of any of these regulations, subject to which a license under sections 1 and 2 of this act may be issued, the owner of the apparatus shall be liable to a penalty of \$100, which may be reduced or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and for repeated violations of any of such regulations, which shall be deemed a misdemeanor, the licensee may be revoked.

For violation of any of three regulations, subject to which a license under section 3 of this act may be issued, the operator shall be subject to a penalty of \$25, which may be reduced or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and for repeated violations of any such regulations, which shall be deemed a misdemeanor, the licensee may be suspended.

Sec. 3. That every license granted under the provisions of this act for the operation or use of apparatus for radio communication shall prescribe that the operator thereof shall not willfully or maliciously interfere with any other radio communication. Such interference shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof the owner or operator, or both, shall be punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$100 or imprisonment for not to exceed one year, or both.

Sec. 6. That the expression "radio communication" as used in this act means any system of electrical communication by telegraphy or telephone without the aid of any wire connecting the points from and at which the radiograms, signals, or other communications are sent or received.

Sec. 7. That a person, company, or corporation within the jurisdiction of the United States shall not knowingly utter or transmit, or cause to be uttered or transmitted, any false or fraudulent address signal or call or false or fraudulent signal, call, or radiogram of any kind. The penalty for so uttering or transmitting a false or fraudulent distress signal or call shall be a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both. In the discretion of the court, for each and every such offense, and the penalty for so uttering or transmitting, or causing to be uttered or transmitted, any other false or fraudulent signal, call, or radiogram shall be a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court, for each and every such offense.

Sec. 8. That a person, company, or corporation shall not use or operate any apparatus for radio communication on a foreign ship in territorial waters of the United States otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of sections 4 and 7 of this act and no such of section 5 as imposes a penalty for interference. Save as aforesaid, nothing in this act shall apply to apparatus for radio communication on any foreign ship.

Sec. 9. That the trial of any offense under this act shall be in the district in which it is committed or in any district in which the offender may be found, or if the offense is committed upon the high seas or out of the jurisdiction of any particular State or district the trial shall be in the district where the offender may be found or into which he shall be first brought.

Sec. 10. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after 60 days from its passage.

#### THE SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

#### Mr. ALEXANDER. Very well.

Mr. MANN. This is a very important subject to which attention has been particularly attracted in recent days. I have examined the bills which the gentleman from Missouri has reported from his committee and would like to take occasion to congratulate the gentleman from Missouri on the very hard, earnest, and intelligent work that his committee has done in reference to these various propositions.

#### Mr. ALEXANDER. I appreciate the compliment.

Mr. MANN. I think the work done by the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries at this session is the most important that has been done by that committee in many years, and I will say, is as important as any committee of this House. Yet it seems to me that a bill of this sort ought to receive more consideration than can be given it on the unanimous-consent calendar. Now, does not the gentleman believe if Congress runs in we will have an opportunity to bring this up by unanimous consent, fixing a day for its consideration in the near future? The gentleman has introduced a rule providing for the consideration of a number of bills. Of course, if we should have the good fortune to adjourn Congress in the middle of this month, I take it—

#### Mr. BUTLER. That is a radiogram the gentleman is sending.

Mr. MANN (continuing). That this bill would have to go over; but, even at that, if we should adjourn this month without the consideration of this bill and these other bills which the gentleman has for consideration, the gentleman will remember, when we convene in December, there are no appropriation bills ready to report, and that gentleman who are ready to take up other bills at once, usually get most of the month of December for the passage of such bills. This being a Senate bill, and we pass it, that would end it. Now, I do not think the gentleman ought to ask the House to consider a bill like this on unanimous-consent day, notwithstanding its great importance and notwithstanding the intelligent work which the gentleman and his committee have done on this and the other bills.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate all the gentleman has said, and I appreciate very much the compliment he has paid to my committee.

#### Mr. MANN. It was deserved.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Now, I felt it my duty, in view of the lateness of the session and the changes that the bill might not

be reached on the part of committees, to exhaust every parliamentary method to secure consideration of this bill.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman was quite right in that, of course.

Mr. ALEXANDER. And I appreciate the weight of the suggestion made by the gentleman from Illinois, and as the bill has been read, if the gentleman thinks it ought not to be considered to-day, why could it not be well to ask unanimous consent that its consideration may be deferred until the next Unanimous Consent Calendar day? That will give the Members of the House an opportunity to study the bill, and if there are amendments which they wish to have considered, I shall be very glad to entertain them. I think it possibly better to let the House adopt amendments to the bill, if it so desires and let it go over to the Senate, and if they are rejected let the bill go to conference. This bill, of course, House and the Senate from the Department of Commerce and Labor, cooperating with the Navy and War Departments. There are very large commercial interests involved; extensive hearings have been held both by the Senate and House committees, and the bill has been considered for months past by sub-committees of the House and the Senate, and as amendments were suggested in one committee they were referred to and considered, and in most instances agreed to by the other, so that the two bills are in all essential particulars the same.

Mr. BUTLER. I notice a little difference in the reading.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I can point out the differences to the gentleman. It was simply that I might discharge a duty which is an important one, of having wireless telegraphy regulated, to prevent the interferences that are a constant source of annoyance, and to place this great art on some footing under whole-some and reasonable regulations, that I have placed it on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to allow me to ask one question on the subject matter of the bill?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. What jurisdiction, in the first place, has the Government of the United States over an electric current which passes in the air from one State to another? How can anybody tell the effect of a radiogram which extends beyond the exclusive jurisdiction of a State or Territory where the same originates?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Of course, that provision is incorporated under the provision of the Constitution vesting in Congress the power to regulate commerce between the States, and if a radiogram or message sent by a station within a State, is received by a station beyond a State it might be regarded as interstate business and may be taken as evidence of the fact that they are violating this law. The purpose of the bill is to prevent interference by amateurs with commercial and Government business.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will permit, I do not think he gets part of my question. Say there is an amateur working with a wireless instrument and he sends out a current. It goes beyond the limits of a State, and by the fact it goes beyond the limits of the State he is subjected to an offence under the provisions of this bill.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Yes, if they use a wave length exceeding 200 meters or it interferes with Government or commercial stations.

Mr. MANN. Oh, it does not make any difference what is the wave length he uses. If he has not taken out a license under the provisions of this bill, he can not send out a radiogram or other electric current, the effect of which extends beyond the limits of the State. How does anyone know how far it goes, and if they do know, how far does the commerce clause of the Constitution give to us the power to say that that thing done in a particular State the effect of which extends beyond the State is punishable? In other words, we say that a man on the Indiana side of the State line between Indiana and Illinois can not talk because the sound of his voice goes across the State line.

Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts. If that is an interference with interstate commerce.

Mr. MANN. That has nothing to do with interference with interstate commerce. This requires a license. I only ask the gentleman—

Mr. BUTLER. So that he may think about it.

Mr. MANN. So he may think about it. Now, if the gentleman will permit, I do not propose to place the responsibility upon the gentleman, but assume it myself. I shall object to the consideration of the bill at this time, but will not object to the gentleman asking unanimous consent to pass the bill over without objection to the next calendar day.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think that is quite fair.

Mr. MANN. And let it come up on the next calendar day.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the consideration of this bill may go over without prejudice until the next calendar Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ALEXANDER] asks unanimous consent that the consideration of this bill go over without prejudice until two weeks from to-day.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. The bill on the Unanimous Consent Calendar is the House bill. As I understand, the Senate bill has been substituted now for that on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent, and it is the Senate bill that goes over.

The SPEAKER. Yes; it is the Senate bill that goes over. Is there objection?

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MANN. What about the House bill?

The SPEAKER. The House bill will be laid on the table, under the usual practice, if anybody asks for it to be.

Mr. MANN. The House bill might as well be laid on the table.

Mr. BUTLER. This request carries the consideration of the bill over for two weeks from this day?

The SPEAKER. That is the Senate bill.

Mr. MANN. Unless it should come up sooner?

The SPEAKER. Yes; and by unanimous consent the House bill is laid on the table. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri and of the gentleman from Illinois to the fact that the last six days of the session are suspension days. Of course, that has nothing to do with the Calendar for Unanimous Consent.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I hope the Speaker will not make that statement, because it has always been held heretofore that the last six days of the session, which will not occur at this session, being suspension days, are also Unanimous Consent Calendar days.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not hold that now, because the Chair is not required to pass an opinion upon it. The Chair was referring only to the two-thirds rule. There may not be the six days in contemplation of that clause. We do not know about it.

#### CARRIAGE OF DANGEROUS ARTICLES ON PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 23001) to amend section 4472 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the carrying of dangerous articles on passenger steamers.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That section 4472 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the act of March 3, 1905, and by the act of May 28, 1906, be further amended by substituting a colon for the period at the end of said section, as amended and adding thereto the following proviso: *Provided further*, That nothing in the foregoing or following sections of this act shall prohibit the use, by steam vessels carrying passengers for hire, of lifeboats equipped with gasoline motors and tanks containing gasoline for the operation of said motor-driven lifeboats: *Provided, however*, That no gasoline shall be carried other than that in the tanks of the lifeboats.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 2, line 5, by adding, after the word "lifeboats," the following proviso: *Provided further*, That the use of such lifeboats equipped with gasoline motors shall be under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the board of supervising inspectors with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the amended bill.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. ALEXANDER, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### SUPPORT OF ENTRY AND DELIVERY, INDIANA HARBOR, IND.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 16674) to establish a support of entry and delivery at Indiana Harbor, in the State of Indiana.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That Indiana Harbor, in the State of Indiana, on the southern shore of Lake Michigan, be, and the same is hereby constituted a support of entry and delivery within the district of Chicago, Ill., and customs officers shall be stationed at said support with authority to enter and clear vessels, receive duties, fees, and other moneys, and perform such other services, and receive such compensation, as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the exigencies of commerce may require.